

13
DOCUMENT SECTION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

DOCUMENT SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

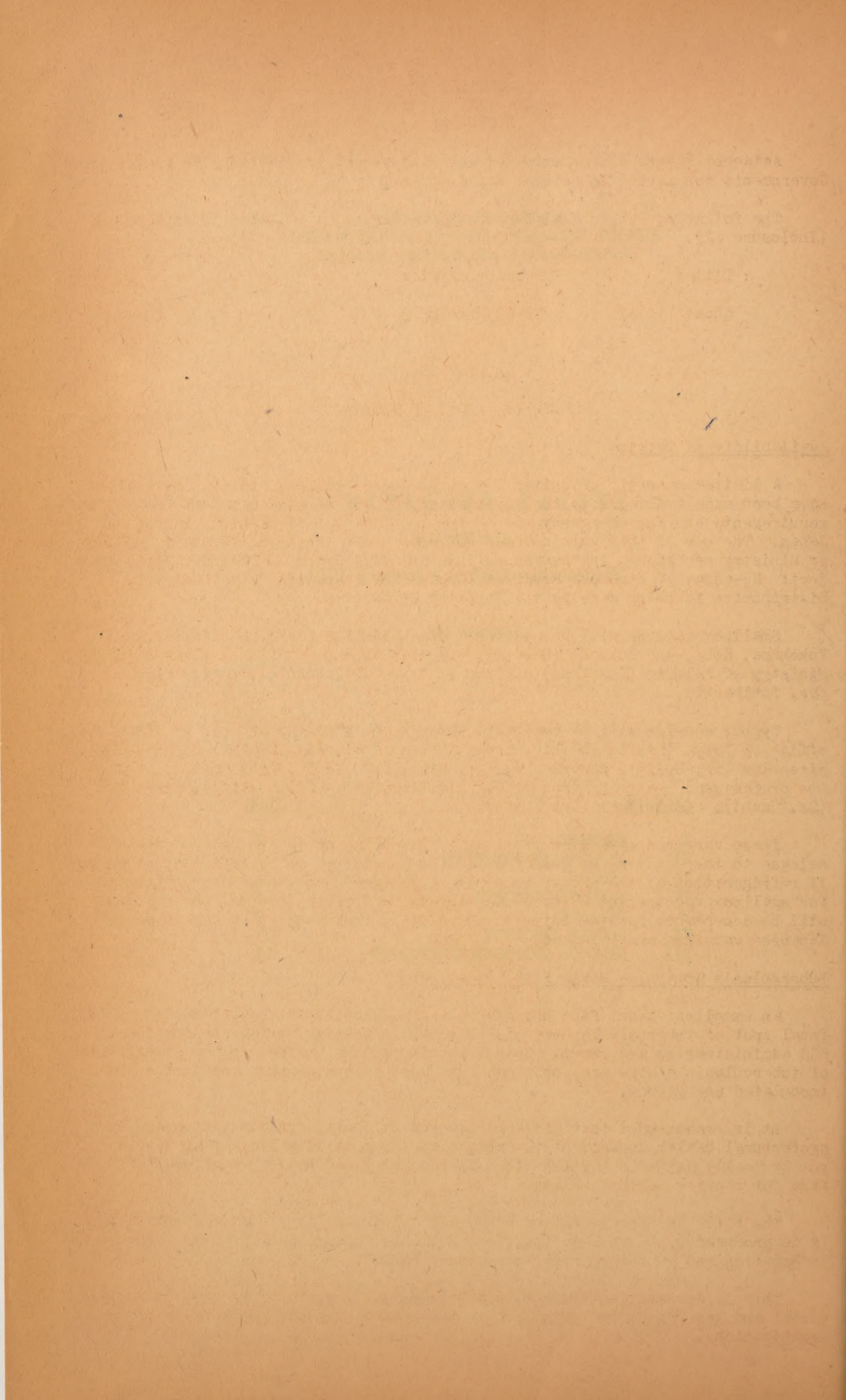
For Period

27 December 1948 - 2 January 1949

Number 105

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Attached hereto as Inclosure #1 are Ministerial Instructions to Prefectural Governments for period 25 October - 4 December.

The following Public Health and Welfare Technical Bulletin is attached (Inclosure #2).

Title: Nursing Affairs

Short Title: TB-PH-Nursing 2

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Availability of Vaccine

A limited quantity of United States produced smallpox and typhus vaccines have been made available to the Ministry of Welfare to meet immediate quarantine requirements and for emergency use in the immunization of contacts throughout Japan. The use of this vaccine does not come under the prohibition of PHMJG 86 or Ministry of Welfare instructions (Yo-hatsu #104 dated 25 December 1948, subject: Re-assay of Japanese Produced Vaccine for Preventive Vaccinations). Distribution is being made by the Ministry of Welfare.

Smallpox vaccine will be available at quarantine ports, particularly Yokohama, Kobe, and Fukuoka (Hakata). It will also be available through the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) offices in Osaka (Dr. Morita) and in Tokyo (Dr. Ishibashi).

Typhus vaccine will be available through the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) office in Tokyo (Dr. Ishibashi), Osaka (Dr. Morita), Fukuoka (Dr. Sakakaguchi), Hiroshima (Dr. Fujii), Nagoya (Dr. Furukata), and Sendai (Dr. Matsui), and at the prefectural health offices in Hokkaido (Sapporo - Dr. Nishino), Fukushima (Dr. Hashi), and in Nara (Dr. Fujii).

These vaccines have been properly refrigerated up to the date of their release to the Ministry of Welfare, and are considered of satisfactory potency. If refrigeration at the proper temperature is continued (below 0° centigrade for smallpox vaccine and 2° to 5° centigrade for typhus vaccine) their potency will be acceptable for the interim period until fresh stocks of approved Japanese vaccines are released.

Tuberculosis Control - Movie Film Recommended

An excellent short film has been prepared showing the health center as the focal spot of tuberculosis control. Tuberculin testing, x-ray examinations, and BCG administration are shown. Graphs showing recent changes in age distribution of tuberculosis deaths are included. The most marked changes are in the BCG inoculated age groups.

It is recommended that Military Government Health Officers encourage the prefectural health department to contact the nearest film library as listed in the Weekly Bulletin No. 103 (13 - 19 December) and have them secure this film for showing to the public.

The title is "Myonichi e no Kenko BCG" (Your Health of Tomorrow with BCG). It is produced by Eigan Sha, Ltd., 9 - 8 Nishi Ginza, Chuo Ku, Tokyo. The Civil Information and Education reference number is 447.

This is an excellent educational film suitable for showing both to professional and lay groups including public and private schools and various other organizations.

Orientation Course for Medical Social Workers

A two week orientation course for personnel employed as medical social workers in the model health centers will be held at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo, from 12 - 26 February 1949. Every effort is being made for this course to be of practical value and thus help the medical social workers to function more effectively in the health centers. Therefore those attending the course are requested to be prepared to report on the number of cases handled during January 1949, the major medical problems of these cases and the principal social problems either resulting from or relating to the medical problems. Besides lectures giving essential information, the course will include discussions, demonstration and field trips. An official announcement of the course is being sent to the Governors of Prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare.

Sanitation

Insect and Rodent Control

An Insect and Rodent Control supplemental budget has been approved by the Ministry of Finance. The following plan of subsidies have been sent to the prefectures. This money must be matched on a 50-50 basis by the prefectures and is to cover the cost of insect and rodent control during January, February and March 1949.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL IN 1948

	<u>Expenses for Sanitary Team</u>	<u>Travel Expenses of Inspectors</u>
Hokkaido	¥ 6,527,000	¥ 231,000
Aomori	2,332,000	72,000
Iwate	1,337,000	75,000
Miyagi	1,657,000	93,000
Akita	2,655,000	75,000
Yamagata	1,423,000	81,000
Fukushima	1,949,000	120,000
Ibaraki	2,854,000	123,000
Tochigi	2,221,000	93,000
Gumma	2,223,000	96,000
Saitama	4,423,000	126,000
Chiba	4,423,000	129,000
Tokyo	10,571,000	300,000
Kanagawa	7,515,000	132,000
Niigata	2,496,000	144,000
Toyama	2,334,000	57,000
Ishikawa	949,000	57,000
Fukui	746,000	42,000
Yamanashi	2,592,000	48,000
Nagano	2,552,000	123,000
Gifu	2,050,000	90,000
Shizuoka	3,891,000	141,000
Aichi	7,650,000	189,000
Mie	3,114,000	84,000
Shiga	2,380,000	51,000
Kyoto	1,917,000	114,000
Osaka	5,984,000	201,000
Hyogo	10,908,000	183,000
Nara	103,000	48,000
Wakayama	2,568,000	57,000
Tottori	983,000	36,000
Shimane	1,532,000	51,000
Okayama	3,624,000	102,000
Hiroshima	4,444,000	120,000
Yamaguchi	2,801,000	87,000
Tokushima	1,636,000	51,000
Kagawa	1,362,000	54,000

Cont'd.

Cont'd.

	Expenses for Sanitary Team	Travel Expenses of Inspectors
Ehime	¥ 2,030,000	¥ 87,000
Kochi	1,230,000	39,000
Fukuoka	5,508,000	189,000
Saga	1,174,000	54,000
Nagasaki	2,878,000	90,000
Kumamoto	3,231,000	105,000
Oita	2,294,000	72,000
Miyazaki	1,914,000	63,000
Kagoshima	3,245,000	105,000
Total	144,280,000	4,680,000

Water Supplies

The following plan of allocation of the cement quota for the fourth quarter (Japanese FY 1948) for maintenance and repair of water works has been made by the Ministry of Welfare. The original quota of 1500 tons was reduced 35% due to demands from the Japanese export program. This reduction has been prorated on a sliding scale basis whereby the larger requests are cut proportionately more than the smaller ones.

In addition to this allotment of cement, the Ministry of Construction has an allotment of 4500 tons for the fourth quarter for new construction. This allotment is not made through Public Health Department channels but is made through the Ministry of Construction to Prefecture Public Works Department (Civil Engineering Section).

PLAN OF ALLOCATION OF CEMENT FOR WATERWORKS IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1948

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>	<u>City, Town or Village and Quantity of Demand (Tons)</u>					
Hokkaido	50	Muroran	7	Otaru	5	Sapporo	8
		Nemuro	5	Kushiro	25		
Aomori	2	Aomori	2				
Iwate	1	Ayasato	1				
Akita	30	Akita	30				
Fukushima	11	Onshama	11				
Ibaraki	4	Taga/Ota	2	Minagawa	1		
Saitama	2	Tokorozawa	1	Takasa		Aso	1
Chiba	2	Chibaken ww		Katsuura	1		
Kanagawa	36	Yokohama	15	Kawasaki	16	Odawara	2
		Hatano	1	Hori	2		
Niigata	11	Danjyo	2	Niigata	9		
Toyama	6	De	1	Takaoka	5		
Yamanashi	14	Inami ww		Aso	14		
Nagano	10	Matsumoto	10				
Fukui	40	Fukui	40				
Gifu	75	Gifu	75				

(Cont'd)

Cont'd.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Total Tons</u>	<u>City, Town or Village and Quantity of Demand (Tons)</u>					
Shizuoka	6	Takaoka	2	Shizuoka	2	Atami	2
Aichi	34	Okazaki	4	Nagoya	30		
Mie	29	Suzuka	4	Nagashima	25		
Kyoto	2	Maizuru	2				
Osaka	194	Sanitary Engineering Section 1.					
		Tondabayashi	15	Osaka ww.		Aso	1
		Kishiwada	60	Yao	6	Kaizuka	10
		Shuita	20	Sakai	50	Osaka	32
Hyogo	224	Kobe	111	Ako	20	Hanshin ww.	50
		Nishinomiya	1	Himeji	5		
		Takasaga	2	Akashi	35		
Tottori	3	Tottori	3				
Okayama	13	Okayama	13				
Yamaguchi	10	Yamaguchi	6	Hagi	4		
Ehime	1	Yahatahama	1				
Tokushima	4	Ikoda	1	Tachibana	3		
Fukuoka	45	Fukuoka	30	Yakata	15		
Saga	27	Yobuko	1	Saga	25	Imali	1
Nagasaki	3	Omura	3				
Kumamoto	63	Ohoyou	40	Hinaku	23		
Kagoshima	23	Sakurjima	23				
Total	975 tons						

SECTION III

SUPPLY DIVISION

Designation of Sulfa Drugs, Penicillin and Streptomycin

The Minister of Welfare, Japanese Government, has designated sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin and streptomycin, and all preparations containing these drugs under Article 41 (g) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 29 July 1948, by notification published in the Official Gazette dated 27 December 1948.

This designation puts Article 41 (g) and Article 44 (g) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law into full operation. These articles are quoted below:

"Art. 41. A drug . . . shall be deemed to be misbranded:

.

g. If it consists of sulfanilamide and its derivatives, penicillin, streptomycin, or any other preparation which the Minister of Welfare shall designate unless its label bears the statement "To be used only pursuant to the prescription or by the direction of a doctor, dentist or a veterinary surgeon."

"Art. 44. The following acts are hereby prohibited:

.....

g. The sale or other distribution of drugs mentioned in (g) of Art. 41 other than to dealers licensed under this Law and to doctors, dentists or veterinary surgeons except pursuant to the prescription or by the directions of a doctor, dentist or a veterinary surgeon; and failure to maintain written record of such sale or other distribution as provided in Ministerial regulation."

The Enforcement Regulation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37, 15 August 1948) states:

"Art. 31. When a proprietor of a pharmacy or a seller of drugs delivers, for the purpose of sale or other distribution, such a drug as mentioned in item . . . (g) of Art. 41 of the Law, in accordance with item (g) of Art. 44 of the Law, he shall keep the record in which is written the name of such drugs, quantity and date of delivery, name and address of the doctor, dentist or veterinary surgeon who has issued a prescription or who has directed its use, and the name and address of the transferee.

"The record as provided in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for two years as from the date of delivery."

According to provision of Art. 56 of the Law any person who has violated the provisions of Art. 44 of the Law shall be subject to a penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 30,000, or both.

Attention is invited to Article 71 of the law which states:

"Labels and labeling of drugs, devices or cosmetics which are printed as of the date of promulgation of this Law may be used for period of 6 months in spite of provisions of this Law."

The effective date of the Law is 29 July 1948.

Distribution

A revised distribution system for dextro-maltose (nutrient sugar), malt extract, and rice powder for babies has been established by the Ministry of Welfare and will become effective for the 1st quarter April, May, June (Japanese FY 1949).

The "Mothers and Infants Purchasing Book", which is presented to a mother at the birth of a child, will be used to distribute these three items. The purchase book will, upon presentation at the local pharmacy, be valid for purchase of the total amount allocated for the period, or any fraction thereof. An exchange of name seals will be made to record the transaction in much the same way as controlled medicine sales are recorded.

During the period 19 - 25 December, 1,494 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 12 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Iwate		50	50	
Akita		200		
Ibaraki				130
Tochigi		2		
Chiba		3	3	
Tokyo		2	2	
Kanagawa				200
Osaka	200	50		
Shimane			50	
Fukuoka				50
Oita	500			
Gifu			2	
Totals	700	307	107	380

Production

A total of 5,325 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 19-25 December.

Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, was notified on 18 December, by PHMJG 85, that no objection was offered by this Section to the proposed Minimum Standards for Hexylresorcinol and Its Preparations, submitted for approval by the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government, (Yaku-hatsu No. 603), under date of 6 November 1948, subject to the following provisions to insure control over the hexylresorcinol already in finished form, manufactured prior to the establishment of these approved minimum standards:

- a. Ministry of Welfare will issue instructions to have all stocks at both the central and local sellers returned to the respective manufacturers.
- b. Ministry of Welfare will issue instructions to notify all dealers, including practitioners, hospitals, and clinics, that any stocks on hand and manufactured before the date of adoption of the new minimum standards may be unsatisfactory and unsafe for use; that these stocks can be returned through the proper channels to the manufacturer for due credit.
- c. Any of these products which the manufacturers deem satisfactory, meeting all specifications of the new minimum requirements except for the gelatin coating, will be submitted to the Ministry of Welfare for approval, and will not be permitted distribution without assay and approval by the Ministry of Welfare.
- d. The instructions will include all alkyl resorcinol preparations, which means the hexylresorcinol, normal amylresorcinol and iso-amylresorcinol already in distribution. However, in the preceding paragraph (c above), only hexylresorcinol will be considered, since the efficacy and toxicity of the amyl resorcinols have as yet not been determined.
- e. Ministry of Welfare will publish these approved minimum standards.
- f. Ministry of Welfare will establish hexylresorcinol as a powerful drug.
- g. Ministry of Welfare will initiate a wide publicity campaign to inform the professional and the lay public on all phases of this program.
- h. Ministry of Welfare will maintain close supervision over the manufacture, assay, and distribution activities, in accordance with the provisions of the PHMJG 85, to insure compliance with the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 29 July 1948.

The minimum standards describe the physical and chemical properties of hexylresorcinol, outline standards, tests, and assay procedures for the crude drug and for the finished pill, and stipulate the packaging and labeling requirements.

The Ministry of Welfare is responsible to insure that nonebut a satisfactory hexylresorcinol preparation be permitted distribution upon approval of the minimum standards and the subsequent release of hexylresorcinol for distribution.

It is suggested that necessary supervision be exercised over the disposition of the existing stocks which were manufactured prior to the adoption of minimum standards.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for November, totaled ¥ 2,139,726,723. This total represents an increase of ¥ 431,605,729 above October production figures for medical supplies and an increase of ¥ 188,500,995 above the 3rd Quarter., CY 1948 monthly production averages.

Controlled medicine production for November increased approximately ¥ 197,030,123. Increases in yen value production for both non-controlled and patent medicines were also noted. Non-controlled items exceeded October yen value by ¥ 201,459,206, and patent medicines for November reached ¥ 403,485,762, an increase of ¥ 85,042,553. The above commodities were visibly effected by the new price schedule established at the beginning of November. However, controlled medicine production remained adequate to provide sufficient quantities of essential medicines for domestic needs.

Production of miscellaneous (pure mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection and sulfathiazole) during November showed a substantial increase for mapharsen and sulfathiazole but a substantial decrease for bismuth subsalicylate injection. Production of bismuth subsalicylate has been far in excess of demand or consumption with the result that inventory stocks have piled up in the hands of the manufacturers who then regulate production schedules according to needs.

November sulfathiazole production is the second largest monthly production reported to date since the initiation of indigenous production. Sulfadiazine production for November totaled 33 kgs. as compared to the 22 kgs. reported for October production.

Production during November of the various sulfa drugs manufactured by a total of 50 producers totaled the following: sulfanilamide 9,140 kgs., acetylsulfonamide 3,953 kgs., sulfathiazole 8,519 kgs., sulfamethylthiazole 943 kgs., sulfapyridine 55 kgs., sulfaguanidine, 630 kgs., sulfamerazine 571 kgs., homosulfamine, 409 kgs., sulfadiazine 33 kgs.

Biological production during November decreased in yen value approximately ¥ 8,852,000 below October production. Production activities are being expended to provide the necessary quantities of biologicals to implement scheduled immunization programs complying with the new vaccination and immunization laws.

Production of penicillin during November totaled 406,290 vials of 100,000 oxford units each or a total of 40,629,000,000 oxford units. Of this total, 351,730 vials were of the calcium or sodium salt of penicillin variety and 54,560 vials were the crystalline G type. Of the total of 351,730 vials, 88,712 vials were produced by the surface method and 263,018 vials by the submerged process. Of the total of 54,560 vials, 360 vials were produced by the surface method and 54,200 vials by the submerged process.

While the minimum standards have not yet been established for penicillin in wax, many manufacturers are conducting experiments with a view toward future production of the penicillin in wax.

November production reached a new high, representing a nine billion oxford unit increase over the September production of approximately 31 billion oxford units which up to November had represented the largest monthly indigenous production of penicillin to date.

Medical instrument production during November totaled 2,729,572 pcs. valued at ¥ 36,172,450. This production was an increase of approximately 310,000 pcs. and ¥ 650,000 above the October production. November production represented the largest monthly production ever reported. Concerted efforts are now being made by the medical instrument manufacturers to improve the quality of their products.

Dental instrument production during November decreased approximately 311,000 pcs. although the yen value remained comparable to that of the October production. Dental material production approximately doubled the October production in yen value. In both cases, the November production was in reality a decrease below October production; but, due to the recently increased price schedule, the yen value would make it appear possibly as increased production.

Production during November of glass syringes for domestic use totaled 434,400 pieces of the various types and sizes of syringes. This total represented the largest monthly production ever reported for any month of 1948 to date and represented an increase of approximately 45,000 syringes over the 1947 monthly production average.

Production of laboratory animals during November increased 6,744 animals above the October production. Receipt of increased deliveries of animal feed against scheduled allocations is the reason for this substantially increased production. Available supplies of animals are sufficient to meet the needs of all laboratories.

Production of x-ray film during November totaled 30,222 square meters.. This is a decrease of approximately 6,000 square meters below the October production, but still an increase of 6,000 square meters above the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages. Monthly production quota has been set at 30,000 square meters. Adequate supplies of all types and sizes are on hand to meet all requirements.

Production of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment during November decreased 118 units below the October production. However, inventory stocks of all x-ray and electrotherapy equipment are adequate to meet domestic requirements.

Production of x-ray tubes, both the Coolidge and the Kenotron types, during the period September - November 1948, continued at a satisfactory level to meet domestic requirements. Production is accelerated or decreased according to existing inventory stock levels and consumer demands.

Rubber sanitary goods production for November totaled 32,337.96 kgs. valued at ¥ 25,410,134.80, as compared to October production averages of 40,338.82 kgs. valued at ¥ 24,022,497. The fact that more of the expensive pieces were produced accounts for the differences from the previous months reported production.

Production of gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton, during November, from stocks of imported raw cotton totaled ¥ 183,365,913. This total represents an approximate decrease, when compared to October production, of ¥ 51,000,000. This is a result of the decrease in production, comparing the two months of approximately 66,000 lbs. of gauze, 10,000 lbs. of bandage cloth, and 60,000 lbs. of absorbent cotton.

November production of gauze was 121,187 lbs; October, 187,255 lbs; November production of bandage cloth was 102,605 lbs; October 112,460 lbs; November production of absorbent cotton was 450,863 lbs; October, 510,180 lbs.

Production of hexylresorcinol during November totaled 325.25 kgs. This amount is comparable to the average production for the 3rd Quarter 1948, but indicates a decrease of more than 50% of the October production figures.

The production of hexylresorcinol will be substantially increased in the very near future now that minimum standards for assay of the drug in both crystalline and finished coated pill form have been established by the Ministry of Welfare and approved by Public Health and Welfare Section.

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during November continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Production of 10% DDT dust (from Japanese concentrate) totaled 309,100 lbs., an increase of approximately 39,000 lbs., over October production figures, and represented the largest monthly indigenous production of 10% DDT dust from Japanese concentrate for the calendar year. November production of DDT concentrate totaled 40,203 kgs. as compared to 35,585 kgs. for October and 31,792 kgs. for September. This is the largest concentrate production to date, and further increases may be expected in future months.

The attached tables (Inclosure #3) indicate production of medical, dental and sanitary supplies and equipment.

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Investigations

An investigation was initiated upon receipt of two anonymous letters from Kamakura City in Kanagawa Prefecture. The only identifying information

available was "an addict widow living with an old woman." An intelligent narcotic agent succeeded in compiling a list of eighty such "widows living with an old woman" in Kamakura City and by the process of elimination succeeded in identifying the addict widow mentioned in the anonymous letters.

In concentrating on the addict's source of supply, this agent succeeded in meeting the addict in the guise of a "broker", and learned of several sources of illicit narcotics which resulted in the apprehension of nine defendants, the clearing of suspicion of one person, the elimination of one person due to his demise in September 1948, and with one person a fugitive due to lack of identification.

The intelligence, initiative and ability displayed by the narcotic agent in successfully completing this investigation deserves the "Commendation" of having the details of his investigation disseminated to all other narcotic agents as an aid to them in similar circumstances. This will be disseminated through Japanese channels.

Check of "Not Guilty" Defendants

The Weekly Bulletin of 11 October 1948 mentioned in "Narcotic Control Activities Report - August," that for the first time since June 1946 (effective date of Narcotic Control Regulations in Japan), two defendants charged with narcotic violations were found "not guilty" by the courts.

A check of these two cases disclosed that one defendant should not have been prosecuted, as the evidence seized was determined upon analysis to be "acetanilid," a medicinal drug, and not a narcotic. The second defendant was apprehended with possession of Opistan (Demerol) shortly after this medicine was directed by Ministerial Order, to be handled under the narcotic control system, and could not be prosecuted under such conditions. The Narcotic Control Law of 10 July 1948 effectively covers Opistan and all brands of Demerol and similar products.

SECTION V

WELFARE DIVISION

Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross "Joint Fund" Campaign

The "Joint Fund" campaign of the Community Chest and the Japanese Red Cross Society has now exceeded one billion yen. The latest consolidation of prefectural reports covering the progress of the campaign reflects a total of ¥ 1,005,968,747.93 raised (collections including pledges) toward the established goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 85.5% of quota.

Twenty-one prefectures have, according to reports received up to 30 December 1948, reached or exceeded their quotas. The progress of the campaign, by prefectures, setting forth goals, amounts collected (including pledges) and last reporting date, is given in the table below:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date 'As of:'</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	64,496,489.00	27 Dec.	92.1%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	25 Nov.	100.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	17,023,964.00	1 Dec.	100.2
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	15 Nov.	75.0
Akita	10,000,000.00	10,341,366.87	15 Dec.	103.4
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	20,152,174.27	4 Dec.	100.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	21,535,570.93	25 Dec.	107.7
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	14,658,909.87	13 Dec.	97.7
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	20,499,000.00	20 Dec.	97.6
Gumma	12,000,000.00	10,668,939.68	11 Dec.	88.9
Saitama	16,000,000.00	17,731,694.00	22 Dec.	110.9

Cont'd.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Amount Collected</u>	<u>Date as of:</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Chiba	25,000,000.00	12,991,594.53	27 Nov.	52.0
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	56,569,266.32	22 Dec.	70.8
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	48,402,962.08	27 Dec.	69.1
Miigata	29,000,000.00	29,274,627.00	14 Dec.	100.9
Toiyama	13,000,000.00	13,074,745.68	21 Dec.	100.7
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	11,485,360.00	22 Dec.	88.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	14,008,000.00	23 Dec.	107.9
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	9,451,958.00	15 Nov.	100.0
Nagano	30,000,000.00	28,639,661.00	4 Dec.	95.5
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,566,563.31	15 Nov.	102.9
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	20,421,507.00	1 Dec.	102.1
Aichi	66,000,000.00	67,980,655.73	13 Dec.	103.0
Mie	20,000,000.00	20,013,217.00	14 Dec.	100.1
Shiga	11,000,000.00	11,013,437.04	18 Dec.	100.1
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	26,349,960.26	21 Dec.	52.7
Osaka	85,000,000.00	71,378,504.00	22 Dec.	84.5
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	36,486,885.00	20 Dec.	60.8
Nara	12,000,000.00	12,000,128.69	5 Dec.	100.0
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	8,757,005.00	24 Nov.	92.1
Tottori	9,000,000.00	5,943,650.00	27 Dec.	66.0
Shimane	10,000,000.00	9,354,181.66	25 Dec.	93.5
Okayama	21,000,000.00	20,231,032.56	29 Dec.	96.4
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	29,250,000.00	20 Dec.	97.5
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22 Dec.	77.0
Tokushima	15,000,000.00	8,037,867.00	20 Nov.	53.6
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	14,000,000.00	22 Dec.	100.0
Ehime	25,000,000.00	21,365,811.21	20 Dec.	85.5
Kochi	13,000,000.00	7,684,003.00	25 Nov.	59.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	50,119,568.64	25 Dec.	100.2
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct.	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	7,466,110.00	23 Dec.	37.3
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	19,990,342.00	8 Dec.	95.3
Oita	18,000,000.00	18,003,309.00	20 Dec.	100.0
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,407,048.60	17 Dec.	114.1
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	11,141,669.00	15 Dec.	65.5

Total	1,175,450,000.00	1,005,968,747.93	85.5%
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Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No. 104 (for the period 20 - 26 December 1948).

Overseas shipment, number 110, which was not reported in the previous report, reference above, has now been inventoried and is as follows:

110th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. City of Alma on 15 December and contained 44.42 tons (food, 21 tons - clothing, 22.24 tons - miscellaneous, 1.18 tons)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 7,160.09 tons, consisting of the following items:

	<u>Tons</u>
Food	5,455.33
Clothing	1,332.65
Medical Supplies (including medicines)	61.52
Cotton (raw)	207.62
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, candles, etc.)	102.97
Total	7,160.09

The 7th Coal Output Increase Encouragement Entertainers Group (Hokkaido District), under the sponsorship of the Coal Mine Culture Development Association and with the endorsement of the Information Division of the Economic Stabilization Bureau, engaged Mr. Otsuji, an outstanding Japanese comedian to entertain their members.

Mr. Otsuji, at the close of each of his performances, before groups of miners in the Hokkaido area, made an appeal for contributions to be used through LARA, for the care of orphans. The response to Mr. Otsuji's appeals were spontaneous and the contributions (varying in amounts from 50 sen to 1 yen) from the several thousands attending the performances totaled ¥ 98,202.02, which amount was transmitted to LARA on 27 December 1948.

The instance of voluntary group participation by Japanese to assist with and contribute to the LARA program is praiseworthy however it is recommended that such contributions, when collected, be collected for the purpose of supporting an indigenous recognized private charity enterprise such as the Community Chest or Japanese Red Cross. LARA was not organized to accept money contributions from the Japanese people. To further and strengthen indigenous private welfare agencies every encouragement should be given these agencies through increased public support. (Note: Contributions in money, for Japanese Nationals, from Allied personnel and their dependents, individually or as groups (clubs, organizations, etc.), is to be forwarded to LARA through Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. This is in conformity with the current SCAP policy of non-participation by Allied personnel, unless authorized by SCAP, in the administration and operation of indigenous welfare and relief activities.

Japanese Red Cross Society

First Aid (18 hours instruction):

Miyagi Chapter: First aid course held between the dates 24 November-3 December. Eighty-one persons were enrolled in the course with 56 (28 men and 28 women) successfully completing. The classes were held in the Red Cross Hospital (Sendai).

Tochigi Chapter: First aid course held between 5 - 10 December. Thirty-one persons were enrolled with 24 persons satisfactorily completing the course.

Shiga Chapter: First aid course held between 13 - 22 December. Complete report not received.

(Note: These First Aid Courses were attended by representatives from hospitals, police departments, fire departments and public schools).

Junior Red Cross

The Akashi Middle School, (Tokyo) is the first school to attempt a new and novel method in International Correspondence. This school, in which all students are enrolled in the Junior Red Cross, have received an album (International Correspondence) from the American Junior Red Cross. In reply, the Akashi Juniors have recently completed their album and before transmitting it to the American Junior Red Cross they decided to add "recorded greetings". On 14 December, at the Nippon Koken Studio, a Japanese Junior Red Cross song was recorded on one side of the record and on the other side their greetings were expressed (in Japanese by a girl and in English by a boy). The text of the greeting given in English is as follows:

"Our Dear American Friends: Thank you ever so much for the lovely albums you sent across the vast Pacific. We're sending you our hearty thanks.

"The album of your warm friendship made us feel as if it had been a bright sunshine pouring over us who had been suffering from many kinds of difficulties after the war.

"In order to repay your kindness we have made an album. We wonder if it is good enough, but we made our best effort to answer you, the pupils of the country of science. We do hope you would appreciate our effort and like it.

"We'll be so happy, if this will make a good start for the friendship between you and us, through International School Correspondence, the most charming activity of Junior Red Cross.

"As Spring comes after Winter, soon we'll have pleasant spring in the heart of all the people in the world. We know it needs the effort of our Junior Red Cross members. Isn't it a big job? Let's do our duty, helping all together, hand in hand, "Good-bye and good luck".

Medical Social Work

Reference paragraph in Preventive Medicine Section of this Bulletin announcing an Orientation Course for Medical Social Workers of the Model Health Centers which is to be held during the period 14 - 26 February inclusive at the Institute of Public Health, Tokyo.

A three-months course in medical social work for those who wish to train for positions in this field is to be offered by the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo. This course to begin 1 April. Requests for information and/or applications should be forwarded to the Japan School of Social Work, 266-3 Harajuku, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo.

Social Group Work Training Courses

Miss Dorothea Sullivan, professor of group work at the School of Social Work, Catholic University, Washington, D. C. will conduct two courses, each of two weeks duration, in group work (one at the Osaka School of Social Work and one at the Japan School of Social Work, Tokyo).

The course at Osaka will be from 24 January through 5 February. Requests for additional information relative to this course may be obtained from the Osaka School of Social Work, 2 Tajima Machi, Minami Ku, Osaka.

In Tokyo, the course will be held between 14 - 25 March inclusive. Requests for further information should be sent to the Japan School of Social Work, 266-3 Harajuku Shibuya Ku, Tokyo.

Each course is limited to 35 students and it is mandatory that students who do not commute provide their own board and room. Final selection of students will be made from among the applicants by a committee from each school. The Tokyo Committee has set up the following rules and qualifications for applicants:

- a. Applications must be submitted on or before 15 February.
- b. Registration fee - 200 yen.
- c. Minimum age - 22
- d. Minimum education - Middle school graduate
- e. Minimum experience - 2 years full-time position in a public or private social agency or in the field of education.

Each applicant is requested to submit a statement as to their previous experience with groups either as a member or a leader and to include in the statement their reasons for desiring to attend these course and the expected value these courses will bring to them in their future work. This course will be of special benefit to personnel now employed in institutions handling children in age groups from 7 to 18 years of age.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Coverage of Local Government Employees

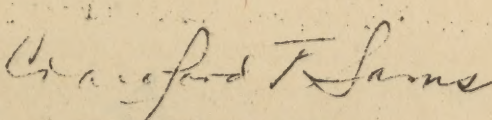
The Allowance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance and the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare have provided the following clarification of the social insurance coverage of local government employees:

1. Government employees, national and local, are covered by the Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance Law, except those who are members of Mutual Aid Associations.
2. Included in Mutual Aid Associations are:
 - a. Generally, all national employees.
 - b. Prefectural employees and city library employees - Local Public Bodies Mutual Aid Association.
 - c. Teachers in public schools, regardless of status of national or local employee - Public Schools Mutual Aid Association.
 - d. Teachers in national schools.- National School Mutual Aid Association.
 - e. Police and firemen - Police and Firemen's Mutual Aid Association.
3. In the event the employees of a city, town or village government are members of the National Health Insurance program, they may be exempt from participating in Health Insurance.

SECTION VII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
86	12/28/48	Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations	Yes	MG 8th Army
		Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan for temporary suspension of all vaccines until certain deficiencies are corrected.		
87	12/27/48	Supplementary Food Ration to Foreign Nationals.	No	MG 8th Army
		Note: Directive to Ministry of Welfare approving plan to supply certain supplementary foods to Foreign Nationals as replacement for imported canned goods not delivered in October.		


 CRAWFORD F. SAMS
 Brigadier General, Medical Corps
 Chief

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